

# More Semantics for Modal Logics

Logic II, University of Pennsylvania, Spring 2017

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .
- ▶ Positive formula: built from variables and  $\top$  using  $\vee$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\diamond$  (no negation or implication).

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .
- ▶ Positive formula: built from variables and  $\top$  using  $\vee$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\diamond$  (no negation or implication).
- ▶ Simple Sahlqvist formula:  $A \rightarrow B$ , where  $B$  is positive and  $A$  is a Sahlqvist antecedent.

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .
- ▶ Positive formula: built from variables and  $\top$  using  $\vee$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\diamond$  (no negation or implication).
- ▶ Simple Sahlqvist formula:  $A \rightarrow B$ , where  $B$  is positive and  $A$  is a Sahlqvist antecedent.
- ▶ Sahlqvist formula: built from simple Sahlqvist formulae using  $\Box$  and  $\vee$ .

# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .
- ▶ Positive formula: built from variables and  $\top$  using  $\vee$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\diamond$  (no negation or implication).
- ▶ Simple Sahlqvist formula:  $A \rightarrow B$ , where  $B$  is positive and  $A$  is a Sahlqvist antecedent.
- ▶ Sahlqvist formula: built from simple Sahlqvist formulae using  $\Box$  and  $\vee$ .

## Sahlqvist's statements:

- ▶ the class of frames of a Sahlqvist formula is first-order definable;
- ▶ every Sahlqvist formula is canonical.



# Sahlqvist's Theorem

A syntactic condition to guarantee canonicity.

- ▶ Boxed atoms:  $\Box \dots \Box p$ .
- ▶ Sahlqvist antecedent: built from  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ , and boxed atoms using  $\diamond$  and  $\wedge$ .
- ▶ Positive formula: built from variables and  $\top$  using  $\vee$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\diamond$  (no negation or implication).
- ▶ Simple Sahlqvist formula:  $A \rightarrow B$ , where  $B$  is positive and  $A$  is a Sahlqvist antecedent.
- ▶ Sahlqvist formula: built from simple Sahlqvist formulae using  $\Box$  and  $\vee$ .

## Sahlqvist's statements:

- ▶ the class of frames of a Sahlqvist formula is first-order definable;
- ▶ every Sahlqvist formula is canonical.

**Corollary.** A normal modal logic axiomatised by Sahlqvist formulae and/or formulae without variables is Kripke complete.

## Sahlqvist Formulae: Examples

$\Box p \rightarrow p$	reflexivity
$\Box p \rightarrow \Box \Box p$	transitivity
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p$	symmetry
$\Box \Box p \rightarrow \Box p$	density
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$	Church – Rosser
...	

## Sahlqvist Formulae: Examples

$\Box p \rightarrow p$	reflexivity
$\Box p \rightarrow \Box \Box p$	transitivity
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p$	symmetry
$\Box \Box p \rightarrow \Box p$	density
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$	Church – Rosser
...	

The **GL** axiom,  $\Box(\Box p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \Box p$ , is **not** a Sahlqvist formula.

## Sahlqvist Formulae: Examples

$\Box p \rightarrow p$	reflexivity
$\Box p \rightarrow \Box \Box p$	transitivity
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p$	symmetry
$\Box \Box p \rightarrow \Box p$	density
$\Diamond \Box p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$	Church – Rosser
...	

The **GL** axiom,  $\Box(\Box p \rightarrow p) \rightarrow \Box p$ , is **not** a Sahlqvist formula. It is also not canonical and doesn't correspond to a first-order condition on frames.

# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity

# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity
- ▶ Topological model:  $\langle \mathcal{X}, \nu \rangle$ , where  $\mathcal{X} = \langle X, \tau \rangle$  is a topological space,  $\nu: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .

# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity
- ▶ Topological model:  $\langle \mathcal{X}, \nu \rangle$ , where  $\mathcal{X} = \langle X, \tau \rangle$  is a topological space,  $\nu: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .
- ▶  $\nu(\Box A) = \text{Int}(\nu(A))$ ; Boolean connectives are interpreted classically, as set-theoretic operations.

# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity
- ▶ Topological model:  $\langle \mathcal{X}, v \rangle$ , where  $\mathcal{X} = \langle X, \tau \rangle$  is a topological space,  $v: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .
- ▶  $v(\Box A) = \text{Int}(v(A))$ ; Boolean connectives are interpreted classically, as set-theoretic operations.
- ▶ Dually,  $v(\Diamond A) = \text{Cl}(v(A))$ .



# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity
- ▶ Topological model:  $\langle \mathcal{X}, v \rangle$ , where  $\mathcal{X} = \langle X, \tau \rangle$  is a topological space,  $v: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .
- ▶  $v(\Box A) = \text{Int}(v(A))$ ; Boolean connectives are interpreted classically, as set-theoretic operations.
- ▶ Dually,  $v(\Diamond A) = \text{Cl}(v(A))$ .
- ▶ Completeness follows from Kripke completeness: a Kripke frame  $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$  can be converted into a topological space with  $X = W$ , and open sets are those that are closed under  $R$ .

# Topological Semantics for **S4**

- ▶ **S4** = **K** + transitivity + reflexivity
- ▶ Topological model:  $\langle \mathcal{X}, v \rangle$ , where  $\mathcal{X} = \langle X, \tau \rangle$  is a topological space,  $v: \text{Fm} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ .
- ▶  $v(\Box A) = \text{Int}(v(A))$ ; Boolean connectives are interpreted classically, as set-theoretic operations.
- ▶ Dually,  $v(\Diamond A) = \text{Cl}(v(A))$ .
- ▶ Completeness follows from Kripke completeness: a Kripke frame  $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$  can be converted into a topological space with  $X = W$ , and open sets are those that are closed under  $R$ .
- ▶ Then  $v_{\text{Kripke}}(\Box A) = \text{Int}(v(A)) = v_{\text{topological}}(\Box A)$ .

## Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$

## Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :  
$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$
- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .

## Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.

# Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.
- ▶ For scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(S) = d_\tau(S - d_\tau(S))$ .

# Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.
- ▶ For scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(S) = d_\tau(S - d_\tau(S))$ .
- ▶ Interpret  $\diamond$  as  $d_\tau$ ; Booleans are interpreted classically.

# Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap A).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.
- ▶ For scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(S) = d_\tau(S - d_\tau(S))$ .
- ▶ Interpret  $\diamond$  as  $d_\tau$ ; Booleans are interpreted classically.
- ▶ **GL** is sound w.r.t. this interpretation:

$$\diamond A \leftrightarrow \diamond(A \wedge \neg \diamond A)$$



# Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap S).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.
- ▶ For scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(S) = d_\tau(S - d_\tau(S))$ .
- ▶ Interpret  $\diamond$  as  $d_\tau$ ; Booleans are interpreted classically.
- ▶ **GL** is sound w.r.t. this interpretation:

$$\diamond A \leftrightarrow \diamond(A \wedge \neg \diamond A)$$

- ▶ Corollary: in all scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(d_\tau(S)) \subseteq d_\tau(S)$ .

# Topological Semantics for **GL**

- ▶ Topological derivative,  $d_\tau(S)$ , is the set of all limit points of  $S$ :

$$x \in d_\tau(S) \iff \forall U \in \tau (x \in U \Rightarrow \exists y \neq x, y \in U \cap S).$$

- ▶ Monotonicity: if  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ , then  $d_\tau(S_1) \subseteq d_\tau(S_2)$ .
- ▶ Scattered spaces: every nonempty  $S \subseteq X$  has an isolated point.
- ▶ For scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(S) = d_\tau(S - d_\tau(S))$ .
- ▶ Interpret  $\diamond$  as  $d_\tau$ ; Booleans are interpreted classically.
- ▶ **GL** is sound w.r.t. this interpretation:

$$\diamond A \leftrightarrow \diamond(A \wedge \neg \diamond A)$$

- ▶ Corollary: in all scattered spaces,  $d_\tau(d_\tau(S)) \subseteq d_\tau(S)$ .
- ▶ Completeness follows from Kripke completeness by considering the upset topology ( $x \in U$  and  $xRy \Rightarrow y \in U$ ) on a finite irreflexive Kripke frame (isolated points are maximal elements):

$$x \Vdash \diamond A \iff \exists y \in R(x) y \Vdash A \iff x \in d(v(A)).$$